

into the interior by Ibn-at-Timnah himself, and in the mountain country of Etna were greeted by the Christians as deliverers sent from God. Taking Rametta, they pierced as far inland as Castrogiovanni, following the valley of the Dittaino. Here they were assailed by a Moslem army of, it is said, fifteen thousand horse beside foot, which descended from the almost impregnable citadel. The battle was typical of the whole conquest, in the fewness of the Norman troops, and in the ardour with which the knights, after taking the Sacrament, made the universal sign of the cross and charged upon the infidels. The first column led by Roger broke the Moslem lines and drove them in flight towards the city.

Little came of this expedition save that the castles of San Marco and Troina were built to command the Val Demone, and occupied by garrisons, the latter perhaps the most commanding fortress that has ever been built in Europe, for the hill on which it stood is 3650 feet high. Indeed on returning to Italy the two brothers came to blows. Roger had found awaiting him at Mileto his former love, Judith, daughter of Count William of Evreux, whom her brother Robert of Grantmesnil, Abbot of St. Evroul, had

brought to Italy.
The two lovers were married but
Guiscard- re-
fused his brother the land wherewith
to make the
morgengab to his wife, and Roger took
up arms.
It was only after Guiscard had fallen
into his
brother's hands that he yielded.
Early in 1062,